

The Weekly Journal

C. W. SHERMAN, Editor.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

AT

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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

"I am clearly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state (under the constitution) has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard."—Daniel Webster.

"According to my views on the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money in the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."—John G. Carlisle, in 1878.

INDIANA silver democrats are about to organize a league.

THE democratic state committee has been called to meet at Omaha on the 16th inst.

AND now comes Spain with a request to join an international money conference.

THE creamery is a great educator. It not only teaches the dullest man how much better good, careful farming is than poor, but—exceedingly important—it is teaching farmers the value of associated effort.—Ex.

TOBE CASTOR has invited John G. Carlisle to meet with the bob-tail convention in September, to give eclat to the occasion. A good many people would go to hear how Carlisle talks since he joined the great conspiracy.

THE ill-tempered criticisms of "Coin's Financial School" by Prof. Laughlin and its ready reception by the people is pretty conclusive evidence of jealousy for a successful rival, and of distrust of the common people that is always to be found among men who become rich dishonestly.

THE editor of Bradstreet's calls the free silver proposition "a menace to the public credit." The experience of the past two years has pretty conclusively proven that the effort to fasten the gold standard upon the country is not only a menace to but has largely destroyed private fortunes as well as private credit.

ALMOST ever since Mr. Morton has been secretary of agriculture he has been at odds with Harrington, chief forecaster of the weather bureau, and it seems that at last, through the aid of the president, he has got rid of the obnoxious professor. Willis J. Moore of Chicago has been offered the place. It was notorious about Washington that Harrington was almost unbearable among his associates, and it is not doubted that the change will be a welcome one in the bureau.

PROPERTY owners who have been groaning in spirit for years because of the falling off in values and in rentals don't need to go any further than the great conspiracy to destroy silver as a metal and for the adoption of the single gold standard by the whole world. That conspiracy brought on the panic two years ago and has throttled nearly all productive enterprise since. Work and vote for bimetalism if you want to restore your own prosperity.

CORRESPONDENCE to the press from Japan gives detailed accounts of the negotiations for the loan needed by China to pay the Japanese indemnity. One writer tells how a firm of American capitalists, composed of ex-Congressman Coombs, Pierpont Morgan and others, have tried to make the loan of 3,000,000 taels of silver at five per cent, to run twenty years, on condition that it should be paid in gold at the present value of silver. It is likely the loan will go to a French syndicate on better terms.

SOME man, who is ashamed to own who he is, is quoted by the News as to financial matters in Mexico, and tells a fearful tale of want and woe among the people there, because of a silver basis. That he is a base liar is evident, that he does not state the case fairly goes without saying. But if it

were true as far as he goes the fact that the condition of the poor is rapidly improving is not to be questioned, because such is the united testimony of men of reputation and truth who are not ashamed to put their names on paper. A gold basis would only make matters worse in Mexico.

HENRY G. MILLER, in a brief, but exhaustive article in the Chicago Record, proves beyond cavil, and by testimony furnished by the perpetrators and their friends, that the panic of 1893 was not the result of inevitable or natural causes, but was brought on purposely by a combination, consisting of the treasury authorities (by the consent of the president) and the banks and bankers of Wall street. The object was, by means of an "object lesson" in hard times, to frighten the west and south into an agreement to repeal the Sherman act. The testimony shows that the banks, by a concerted effort, began in June by drawing in their loans, refusing new loans and discounts and thus created a stringency; the treasury aided the scheme by paying out gold unstintedly on demand for greenbacks, thus soon creating the belief that the treasury would soon be destitute of gold. The panic came, and it came with much greater force than its conspirators contemplated, \$750,000,000 going down in values within a few months. It was aided by the English governors of finances in India, who, on June 25th, closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and while the silver men were "struck dumb," all business in America was paralyzed. The panic was on in full force. Then Mr. Cleveland issued his proclamation calling congress together in extraordinary session—chiefly to repeal the Sherman act, and the screws of patronage began to tighten and all the power of rewards and punishments by giving or withholding patronage began to be used upon congressmen to bring them to the president's terms in their votes on the Sherman repeal act; and circumstances show that that influence was the potential factor in bringing enough congressmen to terms and securing their votes for repeal. Thus, while many thousands lost their all and millions of laborers were thrown out of employment, the conspirators were successful. Silver was further degraded and the way was made plainer for the universal gold standard.

THE goldbugs of the east are in desperate straits again. Last year they sent men into Nebraska to inform its wild and woolly residents that if they elected Holcomb governor the credit of the state would be ruined past redemption, and such chumps as John A. McShane, H. W. Yates and Euclid Martin believed the story. Now they are printing in their financial newspapers, and are getting such suckers as Rosewater to copy the stuff in the Bee, the yarn that the silver agitation is hurting the credit of the west. Its our private opinion that the necessity for it is hurting the state far more than the Shylocks of the east can hurt it. Let every western man get out of debt to eastern sharks as soon as possible, and keep out, and that will hurt them right where they deserve it. Such reports are simply evidences of scoundrelism.

THE most singular thing in the world is the length of time it takes for men to learn the simplest things. They seem to want to do things in a complicated, roundabout way, and to constantly study how to make them more complex. For example, after the world has gone on for centuries reeling off mile after mile of red tape about the ownership and transfer of real estate, the state of Illinois has just adopted the simple plan of opening a page in the county records for each piece of real estate in the county, and upon this are to be entered its present ownership and condition, and hereafter to be added notes of every mortgage, transfer, etc., so that at any moment its status may be determined at a glance. This takes away a world of expensive employment from lawyers, abstract-makers, etc. A piece of ground can now be transferred as readily as the ownership of a bunch of pigs or fat cattle.—Ex.

WHAT with increasing customs revenues, the reopening of factories and increasing of wages in those already running, the McKinleyites will have a hard time making the people believe that higher duties are needed as a panacea for the evils of the times. The fact is, McKinleyism is a back number, and the gold-grabbers were able by a conspiracy to bring on the panic in spite of duties so high as to keep out most everything from abroad—except what the nabobs brought in free in their trunks on their return from Europe.

EX-CONGRESSMAN McKEIGHAN and ex-Judge Isham Reavis are to discuss

the financial question at Falls City on the second of August. The proposition to be discussed is: "Shall the government adopt the policy of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, with full legal tender capacity in the payment of debts, public and private." Mr. McKeighan affirms, Reavis denies.

THE editor of the Ashland Gazette has settled the money question. He has found out that the reason silver is not good money is that there are \$350,000,000 of silver dollars lying in the treasury vaults unused, and only \$53,000,000 in circulation. Strange, isn't it, that he should never have learned that all but \$33,000,000 of the silver in the treasury is kept there to redeem silver certificates now in circulation! He evidently don't know that, because he does not say anything about it, and he gives the impression that Uncle Sam has \$350,000,000 useless metal, coined into silver dollars, on hand which he cannot get the people to take; but it is true, nevertheless, and the Gazette man would do well to take that fact into account before he talks finance again.

NOW that the income tax is knocked out and the rich men are entirely relieved from all federal taxation by the kindness of one supreme judge who has mysteriously changed his mind in the last two months, the politicians are devising ways and means to raise that thirty millions of dollars that has been presented to the millionaires by the supreme court. Most of them say put heavier taxes on the poor people by increasing the tariff; a few say increase the beer tax to two dollars a barrel, for the people that drink beer can better afford to pay than the bankers and nabobs, but none of our so-called statesmen say anything about trying to put any share of the burden on the wealth of the country. It is just as well not to try that experiment again, for as parties and courts are now organized no law that reaches the rich can be enforced in this country.—Central City Democrat.

THE New York state bankers' association is to meet on the 10th inst., at Saratoga. Their secretary has sent out circulars including their program, which, among other things, promises a speech from H. W. Yates, the goldbug usurer of Omaha. The circular also contains slips from the address of the president, Wm. C. Cornwell, which, of course, is of the goldbug order, arguing with becoming hypocrisy for "sound money" and "honest money"—well knowing that he is trying to humbug and deceive the people; that all the usurers want is a chance to dig deeper into the pockets of their customers, and that their whole system is planned to enable the few to live without labor and enrich themselves at the expense of the many. It makes one tired to hear such creatures talk of honesty, while labor is robbed right and left to fill their greedy coffers. When usurers set the pace for honesty among men, civilization will lapse into barbarism.

John Sherman. John Sherman is said to be writing a book of recollections covering the period of his public service. He has seen and been a part of more history making than any other living American, and his account of it can not fail to be an interesting and valuable contribution to our political literature.—Globe Democrat.

Yes, if he were to tell the secret history of his betrayal of his country and his kind in the deal by which the silver dollar was stricken out of the mintage law it would not only be interesting, but a valuable contribution as a criminal confession.

Subscribe for the WEEKLY JOURNAL—\$1 per year, if paid in advance.

A Prominent Wholesale Grocer of Omaha Neb., writes:

To the afflicted: Several years ago I discovered a slight falling and bleeding of the lower bowel which increased and became very distressing. I made inquiry as to the nature of the disease and learned that I had a somewhat aggravated case of Hemorrhoids or Piles. Was told of several remedies and used them as directed, obtaining thereby some temporary relief. Not being satisfied with such slight relief I cast about for a permanent cure; when a friend directed the use of the famous MAGNET PILE KILLER. I used it. Immediate relief from pain followed, and soon a complete cure was effected.

Very respectfully,
OSCAR ALLEN.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL has a more general circulation over Cass county than any other newspaper published in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county.

THE RUSSIAN KNOT.

A BRUTAL PUNISHMENT INFLICTED IN THE CZAR'S DOMAIN.

Claim That Its Use in Some Respects Has Been Abolished—The Use of the Cruel Instrument Described by a Political Exile Who Has Suffered in Siberia.

One never knows for certain how much of the knot is left in modern Russia. The telegraph wire still at times carries the horrid whiz of it from remote Siberia, and only the other day I saw mention in news from St. Petersburg of a new imperial ukase, "abolishing the use of the knot for the punishment of offenses committed by the peasantry, which has hitherto been completely at the mercy of the local judges in this respect." I was under the impression that the "local judges" had been deprived of their knot for 20 years or more, but the sender of this message adds that "statistics were submitted to the czar, showing that in ten years 3,000 persons, mostly guilty of thefts of produce, had died after punishment with the knot."

Granted the infliction of the knot, the 3,000 deaths are easily believed. The instrument itself, supposing this report to be true, evidently dies harder than its victims. But even in Russia, where the rod and its equivalents have had a more extended and bloody existence than in any other European state, the humane spirit of the age has been felt, and one is disposed to regard as exaggerated the statements just quoted. Certainly we had been given to believe that the knot was abolished for all but the gravest offenses as long ago as 1866. But Russia has never been governed wholly by its written laws, and there are regions of that empire where a ukase may be slow to reach the "local judges."

The merciful edict of 1866, however, stopped short at the confines of Siberia, and it was with the object of learning to what extent the knot is used in the Siberia of today that I sought an interview with a distinguished and very interesting exile, M. Alexander Sochaczewski, on a visit to England. M. Sochaczewski, a Pole by birth, an artist by profession, and in England to arrange for the exhibition of a picture which will move the sympathies of every friend of the victims of the czar, was a political exile in Siberia at the age of 21 and suffered 4½ years in the mines, during 2½ of which he carried, night and day, chains of which marks are permanently graven on his ankles. Twenty years in all were the days of his exile, and he counts himself happy that he did not, like so many of his comrades in oppression, perish under that cruel yoke. Indeed he speaks without bitterness and says that even in Siberia one may often forget oneself.

M. Sochaczewski could say much about the knot. He had been many times a witness of its infliction. The knot, in fact, was in use in the mines during the whole of M. Sochaczewski's exile, and those who were condemned to it suffered in public. At the present day M. Sochaczewski believed that it was practically abolished in 1893, but the governor retains a certain discretionary power, which may mean much in Siberia. World M. Sochaczewski describe the punishment? He took a half sheet of note paper and a pen and made a rapid sketch. "That is the knot," he said. A band of leather, as is well known, serves the executioner for a handle, and the knot itself is a single thong of leather, rough and very hard, tapering toward the extremity, where it is weighted with a ball of lead. With this the executioner—who is generally a reprobate murderer—can inflict as great or as little suffering as he pleases.

"Thus," said M. Sochaczewski, "the prisoners would sometimes give him a ruble to prove his skill, when he would strike one of them, apparently with full force, across the palm of the hand, but the blow would scarcely be felt and would not leave a scratch. With the same instrument he could kill at a single stroke, and was occasionally bribed by a condemned prisoner to do so, breaking the ribs and almost tearing out the heart."

What number of strokes, I asked M. Sochaczewski, were ordinarily inflicted? He replied that it was of no great consequence, inasmuch as punishment with the knot was generally regarded as a sentence of death. A man under sentence of 100 lashes might die at the third lash, in which case the remaining 97 would be given to the corpse. It was possible, if the executioner did not employ his whole art or strength, for the victim to escape death, but he would then inevitably be a cripple for the rest of his life. There were men in the hospital in his time whom the knot had maimed forever.

I asked whether the knot exhausted the resources of penal discipline in Siberia. "By no means," said M. Sochaczewski. He took up his pen again, and scratched me a picture of a whip called the plot, which has three tails of twisted leather, with bits of metal at the tips. It is a little less deadly than the knot, but an expert flogger can kill his victim at the fifth stroke. There is a difference in flogging with the knot and with the plot. The knot, like the English "cat," is laid across the back. The three tails of the plot score the back downward, from the nape of the neck to the loins, and every stroke, properly given, carries away three strips of skin and bites well into the flesh. Yes, M. Sochaczewski had seen many comrades suffer under the plot. "Protest? To what end?" To protest was to be tied up oneself. The very flogger ran the risk of being cut to pieces with knot or plot if he failed to kill or maim his victim.—St. Paul's.

Not Sharp Enough. "Why, Madge, that was a splendid chance to cut him." "I know it, but I was too dull to take advantage of it."—Detroit Tribune.

HER WEDDING PRESENT.

Marie Was No Doubt as Much Surprised as Freddie Was.

Young Mr. Smithers, having eaten an excellent dinner, sat down to smoke a good cigar while his wife ran up stairs to make her toilet for the theater.

So peaceful was his state of mind that he did not even look accusingly at his watch when, after the promised "minute" had developed into 60, she entered the room.

"Seems to me that you are looking very nice tonight, my dear," he remarked.

"I am so glad you think so, darling. Of course I care more for your admiration than that of any one else. Besides the Skinners sit right behind us this evening, and this dress will give her a bad headache before the second act is over."

Mr. Smithers looked anxious. "So that is new, is it? Wasn't the old one good enough?"

"N-not quite, dear. Besides I earned the money for this one myself."

"Oh, after you left I fell to thinking what a lot of money \$25 was to spend on a wedding present for Marie when I really needed so many things. Then an idea struck me. I remembered all those pretty things I found in your big trunk after we were married—the ones that horrid girl, whoever she was, sent back when the engagement was broken. I wouldn't have one of them myself, but it seemed a pity for them to lie there, so I went up stairs and looked them all over. I selected that lovely silver backed mirror and cleaned it up until it looked just like new, and then I—"

"Sold it to buy the dress? I see!"

"Nothing of the kind. I bought the dress with the money you gave me. The mirror I sent to Marie with our best wishes. Won't she be surprised, and—why, Freddie, are you ill?"

"Not at all, my dear! You are quite right. Marie will no doubt be much surprised, for, you see, she herself was the girl who returned those presents; that is all!"—Baltimore Herald.

Citric Acid. Citric acid, the active principle of limes and lemons, was first extracted by Scheele. It is found in considerable quantities in many other fruits besides these, the acid of commerce being, it is said, extracted from almost any fruit, the cheapest being the main factor in selection.

Leave your orders for job work with THE JOURNAL, an artistic job guaranteed.

Legal Notice. In the district court of Cass county, Nebraska: Theodore F. Decker, Plaintiff.

Philomena S. Barnes, et al, defendants. Ransom Decker, Rudolph Decker and Henrietta Decker, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 29th day of June, 1895, Theodore F. Decker, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, implored with Philomena S. Barnes, administrator of the estate of Ransom Decker, deceased, Rosa Barnes, Jefferson Decker, Jr., Sylvester F. Decker, James A. Patterson and Joseph M. Roberts, the object and prayer of which is to recover a judgment against you for the sum of \$3,360.83, with 7 per cent interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1895, and upon the administrator bond of Philomena S. Barnes, said sum being due plaintiff from the estate of Ransom Decker, deceased, and the same having been ordered paid by the county judge of Cass county.

This writ of attachment was issued out of the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, and on June 18, 1895, levied upon the interest of the above-named non-resident defendants on the following described real estate, situated in Cass county, Nebraska: The northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, 29, the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven, 27, and lots numbered two, 2, four, 4, and five, 5, of section twenty-one, 21, all in township twelve, 12, of range eleven, 11, containing 603.00 acres, the same being a three-eighths, 3/8, interest therein.

That there is due upon said orders and decrees the sum of \$3,360.83, with 7 per cent interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1895, and plaintiff prays judgment that defendants be required to pay the same and that the interest of said non-resident defendants in said real estate may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of August, 1895.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 20th day of June, 1895.

THEODORE F. DECKER, By MATTHEW GERING, Attorney.

Probate Notice. STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. In county court, Cass county. To all persons interested in the estate of Henry J. Jennings, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the county judge's office, in Plattsmouth, in said county, the petition asking for the appointment of Jakob Tritsch as administrator of said estate, will be heard and considered, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why he should not be appointed as such administrator.

Date this 24th day of July, A. D. 1895.

B. S. RANSBY, County Judge.

Attachment Notice. Francis M. McCourt will take notice that on the 10th day of June, 1895, M. Archer, a justice of the peace of Plattsmouth city, Cass county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$12.25 in an action pending before him, wherein Julius Pepperberg is plaintiff and Francis M. McCourt is defendant, that property of the defendant, consisting of money in the hands of B. C. Kerr, has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the first day of August, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG, Plaintiff.

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No. 2, daily	5:16 p. m.
No. 4, daily	10:25 a. m.
No. 10, from Schuyler except Sunday	11:55 a. m.
No. 12, daily except Sunday	8:25 p. m.
No. 18, daily except Sunday	12:23 p. m.
No. 20, freight from Louisville	2:50 p. m.

WEST BOUND.	
No. 3, daily	3:43 p. m.
No. 5, daily	9:15 a. m.
No. 7, fast mail, daily	9:12 p. m.
No. 9, to Schuyler, except Sunday	2:50 p. m.
No. 11, daily	4:50 p. m.
No. 91, daily except Sunday	7:15 a. m.
No. 23, freight to Louisville	2:50 p. m.

M. P. R. R.	
Leaves.	
Passenger, No. 1	4:50 a. m.
No. 193	5:03 p. m.
Freight, No. 127 (daily except Sunday)	3:35 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger, No. 2	10:43 p. m.
No. 194	11:52 a. m.
Freight, No. 126 (daily except Sunday)	10:35 a. m.

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